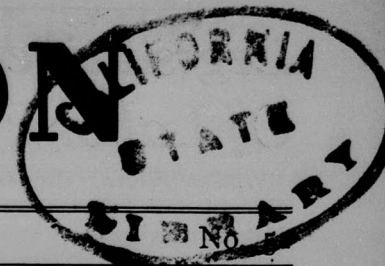


# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXV

San Francisco, January 22, 1937



## For Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance

**B**UT a short time remains in which to work for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. The committee having the campaign in charge has outlined plans which, if carried out faithfully by every union man and woman in San Francisco can not fail of success. But remember this: It is necessary that each do his or her part.

The second bulletin issued by the committee, dated January 14, was distributed Friday last, and should be in the hands of all interested. The following is the gist of the bulletin:

"It's 'all aboard' for the big campaign, now that the Board of Supervisors has definitely set the date on which the proposition to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance will come before the voters of San Francisco. March 9 was fixed as the date for the

**S**INCE the issuing of the bulletin here quoted from, it has been learned that the date given is only tentative, and at the time the Labor Clarion went to press the EXACT election date had not been officially announced.—Editor.

special election—the day on which labor in San Francisco either wins or loses one of its constitutional rights. Forty-six busy days ahead of labor before March 9—forty-six days of hard work and intensive campaigning on the part of every union man and woman in San Francisco. Every hour and minute counts.

### Necessity for Funds

"The Chamber of Commerce collected over \$1,000,000 to put this anti-picketing ordinance on our law books in 1916. The labor-hating and reactionary forces of this city are always ready to spend money like water to suppress labor. We must have funds to meet their attacks and to hold our own. What is it worth to you and your union to keep alive? Send your answer in the form of a check to John A. O'Connell at the San Francisco Labor Council. Bring up the proposal to assess your membership for funds to wage this campaign.

"Representatives of over eighty unions from the Labor Council and the Building Trades were present at the meeting of the General Campaign Committee at the Labor Council last Saturday night. Those unions which did their duty are to be commended. But where were the representatives of almost one hundred other unions who were not present to take a hand in one of the greatest issues that labor in San Francisco has ever faced? We are not going to call out any names this time, but unless your representative is at the meeting this Saturday night, January 16, you will hear from it in the next Bulletin.

"Labor's message for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance will be carried to every improvement and luncheon club and to every fraternal organization of San Francisco. That is a big undertaking and we need speakers for it. A speakers' manual giving the line of argument to be followed in this campaign is now being prepared at headquarters. There are many good speakers in the ranks of labor. Report at headquarters and let us know when you can be ready for speaking assignments. If you have any 'tips' on where to send speakers let us know. If you are going to

make an appeal to your lodge or to your American Legion post, let us know so that we can make a note of it.

### Convince Your Friends

"Talk anti-picketing repeal to all your friends. Tell them that this ordinance is un-American because it takes away from labor, both organized and unorganized, the right of an American citizen to better his economic conditions. The United States Supreme Court has ruled in a decision handed down by Chief Justice William Howard Taft that labor has the right to picket. Labor has been demanding its right to picket throughout the United States, and state supreme courts all over the country have upheld this right. Not only once has the United States Supreme Court backed labor in its right to picket, but again in 1925, when it again affirmed the right of peaceful picketing. You have the right to picket—now hold it.

"There is plenty of work for members of ladies' auxiliaries in the present campaign. Take this matter up at your auxiliary meetings, appoint committees, get up ideas, report to headquarters—make this a special order of business for the next forty-six days.

"Automobile stickers, quarter cards, pledge cards and other material will be ready for distribution early next week or possibly by Saturday of this week. We are depending on you to call at headquarters to get your supplies.

### Work Where Labor Is Weak

"Every effort will be made to build up strength in districts where labor was weak in 1916, when the anti-picketing ordinance was passed. Bring us information on your district and your neighborhood. Tell us whom to contact and what line to pursue. Labor lost the district from Pine street to Yacht Harbor and from Arguello boulevard to Van Ness avenue in 1916 by a vote of 3½ to 1. Watch this district, those of you who live there. Labor also lost the district between Arguello boulevard and the Great Highway and between Fulton and Lake streets by a vote of 2 to 1. Another district that needs much attention. The vote in the Sunset district gave labor a skimpy victory of 500 votes. Let's boost that.

"Don't forget to telephone your friends in behalf of repeal. In 1916 the Chamber of Commerce had 150 telephone girls calling 60,000 housewives urging them to vote for the picketing ordinance. It was the largest telephone campaign ever undertaken, and the ordinance went over!

"All unions and union committees are again requested to fully observe the recommendations of Bulletin No. 1, issued January 7. If you have not yet received it extra copies can be obtained at headquarters.

"This is your fight—don't dodge it.

"General Campaign Committee

"For Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance."

### Progress of Campaign

With the issuance of Bulletin No. 3, Labor's General Campaign Committee finished the third busy week of its fight to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance.

The activities of the committee will not be slowed down by the present uncertainty regarding the exact date of the special election,

Chairman Thomas L. Chambers has announced. On the other hand, Chambers said that the extension of time has been welcomed by the committee as a chance to perfect its trade union organization before turning the campaign on the public.

"We are working towards a high peak which should be reached four weeks before election day and should be maintained until that time," Chambers said. "We must first work for the solidarity of our own labor membership to make each union man and woman an earnest campaigner for the repeal of this ordinance. With this backing we can go to the public with every assurance of success."

Secretary Clarence H. King has announced that the response being shown to the pledge cards is very gratifying. Every pledge card must be turned into headquarters, room 410 Grant Building, to be effective, King said.

James E. Ricketts, business agent for the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, was named chairman of the committee in charge of radio programs at a meeting of the executive committee held Monday night.

Prospects for the repeal of San Francisco's anti-picketing ordinance looked bright this week when Judge Leon Gray ruled that that section of the Berkeley anti-picketing ordinance which makes "picketing and loitering on the sidewalk" a misdemeanor is invalid.

Labor of metropolitan Oakland is now organizing to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance at the April municipal election.

## To Draft Amendment

A secret committee named by George L. Berry, industrial co-ordinator, is reliably reported to be striving for an agreement among labor groups on a proposed constitutional amendment to regulate hours and wages, says the Associated Press.

The committee was set up, Berry's intimates said, in the belief that recent Supreme Court decisions had made it impossible to co-ordinate relations between employers and employees until the commerce clause had been revised.

"After extensive investigation," informed officials declared, "Major Berry became convinced that the court's interpretation of the commerce clause is an insurmountable obstacle to industrial amity on the hours and wages of labor."

The work of the committee, they said, was "not unknown" to the White House, although the administration had given no official recognition of its existence.

Unanimous agreement on the language of proposed changes in the commerce clause was understood to be the current task of the committee.

Some leaders feared that too much tinkering with the language of the amendment might cost the support of certain national farm groups, which have expressed some desire to see the Constitution amended to facilitate federal control of agricultural production.

Farm organizations insisted that farm labor occupies an entirely different position from industrial labor in the national economy and cannot be subjected to similar regulation.

The views of the White House on the amendment studies have not been disclosed.



## Legislative Program Of Labor Federation

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, after conferring with President Roosevelt at the White House on problems confronting working men and women, told newspaper men that he and the President were in "pretty thorough understanding" relative to organized labor's program for legislation dealing with minimum wages and maximum hours of work.

He said that in his opinion Mr. Roosevelt had indicated in his annual message to Congress the proper procedure for the attainment of these objectives by legislation, and indicated that the American Federation of Labor would not join in the promotion of a constitutional amendment unless the objectives which labor seeks were found to be impossible of attainment by other means.

### N.R.A. Principle Adopted

Green was especially emphatic in urging the enactment of federal legislation setting up machinery for the establishment of wage and hour standards in what he termed the "sweated industries." In these industries he listed canning and the textile and laundry businesses, where, he said, workers lacked the protection which accompanies collective bargaining between the representatives of bona fide trade unions and the representatives of employers.

He pointed out that the proposed legislation would maintain the principle of the labor sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which the United States Supreme Court held unconstitutional, by providing for agreements between employees and employers reached in conference, and permitting them to make agreements covering minimum wages and maximum hours.

The plan proposed by Green would have Congress provide standards, but Congress would not

arbitrarily fix minimum wages and maximum hours for all industries by law.

### Thirty-Hour Week Is Standard

The five-day week and the six-hour work-day without any reduction in hourly, daily or weekly wages, which the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor made the "paramount objective" of that organization, would be a standard, he said, on the basis of which agreements could be negotiated between employees and employers, with flexibility permitted to suit the requirements of specific industries.

"We want to avoid clothing Congress with power to fix by legislative fiat minimum wages and maximum hours," he asserted, "and to preserve collective bargaining in any legislation which may be enacted by Congress."

### Waits for Supreme Court Decisions

Replying to a request for a statement of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on possible amendment of the federal constitution, Green said:

"I told the President the A. F. of L. would work with him on his ideas and plans to develop this legislation and carry it into effect under the provisions of the Constitution, assuming there is constitutional power to do it. Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor will await the decisions of the Supreme Court on the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act."

### ARMY AND NAVY IN BRIDGE FIESTA

The fullest co-operation of the army and navy in the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta next May, celebrating the opening of the span across the famous Golden Gate, has been pledged by Major General George S. Simonds, U. S. A., commanding the Ninth Corps Area, and Rear Admiral A. St. Clair Smith, U. S. N., commandant of the Twelfth Naval District. Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman, announced that plans are already actively under way for the greatest military and naval demonstration ever given in the West during the fiesta.

## Income Tax Deductions Listed For Car Owners

Under the federal income tax law motor car owners are allowed certain deductions for sums paid out or for losses sustained in connection with the ownership and operation of automobiles, according to the legal department of the California State Automobile Association. Substantially the same deductions are permitted under the California personal income tax law. Federal tax returns must be filed by March 15 and state returns by April 15.

A review by the Automobile Association of deductible and non-deductible items by car owners in making out their returns gives the following:

Allowable deductions do not include the state gasoline tax in California, the federal gasoline tax, or the federal taxes on lubricating oil, tires, tubes, accessories, new cars and trucks. A Department of Internal Revenue ruling holds that these taxes are imposed by law upon the manufacturer or distributor and are not to be considered as taxes paid by the consumer.

Deductions which automobile owners are allowed to make in computing their taxable income include the following:

All sums paid during the calendar year as registration fees, personal property taxes and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of an automobile; the amount of financing charges on automobiles purchased, which covers the interest on the loan, when specifically set forth in the contract, but not the amount covering the premium on insurance to protect the finance company's interest; all operating and maintenance expense, including depreciation, on automobiles used wholly for business, or a pro rata share of such expenses representing business use where a passenger car is used chiefly (more than 50 per cent) for business. (Depreciation usually is figured at 25 per cent per annum); automobile insurance on automobiles used for business purposes; uncompensated losses sustained by reason of damage to automobiles used for business or pleasure; damage paid for injuries to persons or for destruction of property, provided the automobile at the time of the accident was being used for business; loss sustained when a car used for business is sold outright at a price less than its depreciated value. (Loss sustained where an automobile used for business is traded in for a new car can not be deducted, but such loss can be considered as part of the cost when computing depreciation of the ensuing year.)

No deduction can be made for the amount paid for an automobile used for either business or pleasure, this being a capital expenditure and subject to claim for depreciation where the automobile is used for business.

Where an employee receives an allowance or mileage from the employer for automobile operation, unless such allowance is declared as part of income, no claim can be made by the employee for deduction on account of operating expenses.

Labor union joining and union label buying make a doubled-barreled shotgun for Ol' Man Depression.

**Take the  
Auto and  
Family**



**and visit across the Bay!**

### Ferry Company will continue All-Night Service

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries will, (until further notice) continue to operate all night between its conveniently located terminals which are away from traffic congested areas.

#### OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Mission Street: 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 6 a.m. Leave Oakland Pier: 5:30 a.m., 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m. and every hour until 5:30 a.m.

#### BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

Auto with driver, and not to exceed four additional passengers ..... 65c  
Truck under 3,000 lbs., with driver and not to exceed four additional passengers ..... 65c  
Truck over 3,000 lbs., with driver ..... 75c

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## Report of Miss Perkins

Advocating a five-point program in the interest of the nation's wage earners, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in her annual report, made public last Saturday, emphasized the improvement in employment and payrolls in private industry, the increase in industrial production, department store sales, building construction and cash farm income for the fiscal year 1936 over the previous year.

"As the Department of Labor surveys the field of its own future activities," Miss Perkins' report says, "its program seems to be in the direction of—

"(1) Intensifying its efforts for greater gains with respect to each of the following objectives: Steady work in private employment, adequate assistance in securing jobs through the United States Employment Service, adequate facilities for training workers, shorter hours of work, adequate annual income, safe and healthful conditions of work, better industrial relations through collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation and arbitration, elimination of child labor, adequate care and support when incapacitated by reason of accident, industrial disease, unemployment or old age, and improving living and social conditions for wage earners.

"(2) Co-operating with each of the states in the development of a specific program for the advancement of labor standards designed to meet its respective needs, and conferences within a state to promote this program.

"(3) Extending its scope to include all groups of wage earners.

"(4) Providing more and more adequate information with respect to employment, hours, wages, and other conditions affecting the work and life of wage earners as a basis for sound public policy.

"(5) Promoting participation of wage earners in functions concerned with their employment, social and living conditions."

Miss Perkins says that industrial production was up 25 per cent over 1935, with department store sales showing a gain of 10.5 per cent, building construction expenditures almost 100 per cent and cash farm income more than 36 per cent. Factory employment was up 7.9 per cent and "the gains made in employment in the industries making durable goods and capital equipment were especially notable."

An adequate annual income should never be thought of in inflexible terms, according to Secretary Perkins. "Adequacy must always be viewed against the existing background of technical possibilities," she says. "Under primitive conditions the mere avoidance of starvation may have been adequate. Today in the United States, considering on the one hand our resources and on the other hand the existence even in 1929 of millions of families with incomes of less than \$1000, there is general acceptance of adequacy as the amount necessary to support an individual or family in health, efficiency and comfort. Even before this ideal has been attained through the development of new techniques and the better organization of resources it will be time to establish new and higher standards of adequacy.

"The level of living of wage earners, the real buying power of their annual incomes, must rise

continually to maintain a healthy economic and social balance. Their standard of living, the ideal toward which they strive, must similarly be expected to rise.

"Only recently has the fact that standards of living are controlled by annual income rather than by hourly or weekly wages commanded much attention."

Referring to industrial relations, Miss Perkins points out that experience indicates that periods of emergence from depression have in the past been marked by strained relations between workers and employers.

"The record for the calendar year of 1935 bears out this," she says. "During this year more strikes occurred than in the previous year, more, in fact, than in any one of the thirteen preceding years. Fewer employees, however, were involved, and less working time was lost. This is an indication of the fact that the activities of the Department of Labor in offering its services for conciliation quickly and intelligently have been unusually effective, for the number of man-hours involved in strikes has decreased steadily throughout the last few years, even though the number of strikes has been greater. About one-half of the strikes in 1935 involved new organization activity on the part of the unions."

## Laundry Workers' Missing Records Subject of Alameda Court Order

A sequel to the case of the State versus a former secretary of the local Laundry Workers' Union, who was sentenced to prison for embezzlement some months ago, was enacted in the Superior Court of Alameda County last week.

W. G. Thomas, an official of the International Union, brought suit against Mrs. Minnie McArthur of Alameda for an order to show cause why she should not turn over long-missing records of the union to the union secretary. The order was granted.

Thomas said he had information the records had been given to Mrs. McArthur by Mrs. Anna J. Munro, the delinquent former secretary.

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## Notable Guild Victory

The National Labor Relations Board at Washington on Saturday last issued an order to William Randolph Hearst and five Hearst companies to reinstate the two men whose discharge caused the suspension of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" for a period of more than three months.

The order calls upon the Hearst interests to cease and desist from in any manner interfering with, restraining or coercing their employees in the exercise of their rights to self-organization, cease and desist from in any manner discouraging membership in the American Newspaper Guild, offer re-employment to Lynch and Armstrong, give back pay to these employees, and post a notice in the editorial department that the board's order would be complied with.

It is stated that the order will be appealed from.

## UNION LABEL LAWS

Forty-four states and the District of Columbia have "union label laws" which secure to labor organizations the right to register, use and protect from counterfeit or unauthorized use the trade marks or labels chosen by them to distinguish the services or products of union labor from other services or goods.

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Capital Fund	...	Capital Fund	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	...	Surplus	\$4,000,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits	...	Reserves and Undivided Profits	\$4,469,135.04
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	...	TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$14,469,135.04

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1937

### A Disappointing Decision

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco last week, declaring the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional, has created widespread disappointment in union labor circles throughout the country.

The N.L.R.B. had ordered that five employees discharged by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company should be returned to their jobs and reimbursed for the wages lost, and also that the company should "cease and desist" from interference with the union, or threatening to discharge employees who sought to join the union.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Curtis D. Wilbur, who was secretary of the navy under President Coolidge, declared that the right of the company "freely to contract with its employees is taken away without due process of law."

This decision was arrived at despite the fact that five decisions by three other Circuit Courts of equal powers have upheld the constitutionality of the act.

The Circuit Court of the Second Circuit upheld the act in the Associated Press case and the New York Packing case. The Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit upheld the act in the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company case. The Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit upheld the act in the Bradley Lumber case and the Agwilines, Inc., case. In all these cases, the decisions of the Circuit Courts were unanimous.

The one ray of light in the case is furnished in the dissenting opinion of Justice Francis A. Garrecht, which is in line with the reasoning of President Roosevelt in his address at the opening of Congress. Stating that "the increase and magnitude of the conflicts between employers and workers is appalling," Justice Garrecht said:

"I feel that a decision which deprives Congress of the power to establish a department of the government clothed with authority to compose the increasing strife between employers and employees, which admittedly hampers interstate commerce, is to hamper the general welfare by crippling the government in the exercise of a most beneficial, even necessary, function in the modern field of industrial employment. The enactment of this statute by Congress was not beyond its power under the commerce clause of the Constitution."

It is to be hoped that when the case comes before the Supreme Court the more liberal reasoning of Judge Garrecht will prevail.

To help meet a growing budgetary crisis, Mayor Wilson of Philadelphia has determined to retire about 3600 city employees who are eligible for pensions.

### A Study of Southern Peonage

The Scripps-Howard papers are publishing a series of articles on labor conditions in the South, written by Thomas L. Stokes, who spent several weeks in the regions he writes of, gathering materials. The picture which he draws of large districts of the South is absolutely appalling.

In Alabama, for example, unionism is making headway in the northern part of the state; though it has not been able as yet to better conditions very much. The steel workers of Birmingham are about 35 per cent organized, Stokes is told. The men who mine the iron ore nearby are 80 to 85 per cent organized, and the coal miners are 95 per cent union.

"But beyond the confines of this smoky Pittsburgh of the South," writes Stokes, "there stretches a sort of no man's land of low wages and in some cases of virtual peonage, particularly in the southern part of the state. . . . There is also that combination found elsewhere in the South, of civic leaders, business leaders and chambers of commerce against union organization, a sort of Fascist complex, which perhaps is carried to its extreme in Gadsden."

Not only are wages low and organization forbidden, but that thieves' agency, the company store, flourishes apace. One negro sawmill worker told a union organizer that he hadn't seen a penny for thirteen years, and that organizer, who made quite a survey himself, said:

"I've found conditions hell—long hours, low wages. I've found hundreds of men in the sawmill industry who've never seen any money for years."

Yet the reactionary majority of the Supreme Court insists that anything like the sawmill industry is a purely local affair.

### The High Life Cost of Cancer

Clarence C. Little, head of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, set the case for his organization before the American College of Surgeons in a dramatic way.

"A flood in which 500 people die," said Dr. Little, "is a national catastrophe."

"But when cancer kills 140,000 persons a year, the nation, up to now, has merely shrugged its shoulders."

He added that half of these people could have been saved if they had gone to a doctor early enough and submitted to the necessary operation.

Cancer is one of the very few diseases that is on the increase. One reason for this increase is clear: cancer is a disease of middle or later life, and more people live to middle or old age now than used to be the case. But there are probably other factors, even if we cannot be sure just what they are; and Dr. Little's advice is sound.

And remember this: Every case of cancer goes to the doctor, sooner or later. The sooner it goes, the better chance of recovery.

### The Elusive "Flu"

Telegraphic reports to the United States Public Health Service show 12,145 cases of "flu" in this country for the week ending January 9. This is an increase of more than 8000 over the previous week. Even so, it probably represents hardly more than half the cases. Many states do not require the reporting of every case of influenza; and more effective still in keeping down the figures is the fact that when the disease is in a mild form, which is the case thus far this year, any number of people call it a bad cold and do not go to a doctor at all.

And with all the experience of mankind, and all the efforts that scientists have made—especially in the last twenty years, nobody yet can say with certainty what causes influenza. Everything points to the belief that it is a living organism; but if so, it is so minute that it passes without difficulty through filters which stop ordinary disease germs

as thoroughly as a fine and strong wire mesh fence will stop pigs.

When we find out just what causes influenza we shall probably be more than half way on the road to stopping it.

It is just another instance of the truth—which man did not begin to realize until less than 100 years ago—that man's worst enemies are little ones. It is highly probable that, considering the whole span of man's experience, mosquitoes have killed a hundred men by carrying the germs of malaria and yellow fever to every one who has been killed by the great hunting animals. Yet "tiger" is a name of dread, while mosquitoes are often the subject of a joke.

The "Tri-County Labor News" of Fresno learns with regret that "The Campus," published by the Fresno State College, has "taken such a backward step as to place the 1937 annual book in the hands of two non-union shops of Los Angeles, employing the cheapest of labor and operating under the most deplorable conditions." Calling attention to the prominent part played by organized labor in securing legislation in the interest of free education and protection for teachers and professors, the "News" deplores the necessity of fair employers having to meet the "chiseling" price offered by non-union shops. Schools and colleges operating on public funds should show more co-operation than this incident reveals in helping to maintain decent wages and conditions for workers, whose ranks will soon be augmented by the addition of graduates of these educational institutions.

An open-shop publication quotes the recent much-discussed statement of the president of the Brookings Institute to the effect that "to catch up in one year on the deficiency in durable goods alone would call for twenty million workers," and his further discredited remark that "at present there are about six million workers in the nation not employed." Commenting thereon the "rat" sheet declares that "the only way to avert or lessen the shortage will be to adopt longer working hours." A truly wonderful solution!

Senator George W. Norris, the only living man who fathered a real amendment to the United States Constitution, has been chosen to preside at a conference in Washington of progressives who believe an amendment to the Constitution is absolutely necessary to curb the interference of reactionary federal courts. "This Supreme Court," said Senator Norris, "is out of touch with the people. It has constituted a continuous constitutional convention, ruling on merits of legislation."

A statement issued by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor declares that in the first five months of 1936 two and one-half times as many children of 14 and 15 years of age left school and entered gainful employment as in the corresponding period in 1935.

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The George-Deen Act passed by Congress during the past year requires states and territories to match only 50 per cent of the grants provided for the five-year period ending June 30, 1942, this being increased by 10 per cent annually thereafter until it reaches 100 per cent in the fiscal year 1947. This legislation provides increased federal grants for vocational education in the United States and supersedes the George-Ellzey act, which expires June 30, 1937. Enrollment in vocational schools operated under state plans in agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics increased from 164,123 in 1918 to 1,247,523 in 1935. Seventy-seven thousand, two hundred and sixty-one physically handicapped persons were rehabilitated and placed in employment from 1921 to 1935.—Report of Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker.



## Anti-Picketing Ordinance

(By Clarence H. King)

The anti-picketing ordinance is un-American in that it deprives every laboring man and woman of the right to demand better living standards. The anti-picketing ordinance deprives the workers of the right to protest when their standard of living is in jeopardy.

Only by persistent, courageous and determined effort of labor can this vicious law be repealed and set aside for all times.

It is fundamental that employers begrudgingly allow their employees to organize or join a labor union. It is also fundamental that employees organize for their protection and for collective bargaining.

Through organized labor only can employees make their just demands and maintain their standards. The average employer gives no advantage to his employees without a determined fight on the part of labor.

The history of organized labor since its inception shows it has been a struggle to improve the economic interests of the workers; when improvement has been achieved we should be allowed to retain our position and not be hindered by an anti-picketing law.

Twenty years ago a group of reactionary labor union haters combined to battle organized labor and the workers. A fund was created to retard labor organizing, by using the campaign slogan that there could not be peaceful picketing. They succeeded in hoodwinking the voters into adopting this un-American picketing ordinance, thereby throttling labor and destroying their medium of protest by "peaceful picketing." This anti-labor program was launched during the war hysteria by fair and foul means. This intensive campaign resulted in taking away from labor its right to defend itself through peaceful picketing.

It is disclosed that evidence submitted to the judiciary committees of both houses of Congress showed that "strike-breaking agencies have been the cause of riots and deaths of many strikers." In addition the report to the Senate committee on education and labor favoring the passage of the bill declared that "these organizations sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists in order to secure a contract to suppress it."

In direct contrast to this biased ruling or law (anti-picketing ordinance) we refer you to the law enacted by the seventy-fourth Congress, providing that whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Today twelve states have officially given the right to labor to peaceful picketing, and in most states throughout the country peaceful picketing is not considered a crime, judging from the fact that appeals from state courts to the United States Supreme Court have been dismissed by this high court without hearing. The late Chief Justice Taft ruled it was labor's right to organize and defend its interests against the unfair methods of the biased unscrupulous employer.

If the employer would be consistent and fair he should tolerate organization of the workers for collective bargaining and defense of such bargaining, as that is just what employers do in pursuit of business. Employers in a specific industry or line of business organize, and in turn the various industries combine into chambers of commerce to insure fair competitive procedure in the transaction of business, and in time of stress and when their in-

terests are endangered, defend these interests by combatting their common enemies. This is all labor asks—to organize to obtain livable conditions, and the right to combat their enemies who would deign to not allow or take away these merited conditions.

Employers are constantly picketing unfair competitors in their ranks with a sign in their windows or on their flag poles plainly marked "Fair Play." These two words scream out, "Do not patronize my competitor; he is unfair to me."

What is the difference whether the protest to the public against chisellers and unfair dealing is done through the medium of a sign pasted on a window or carried by a person? The public only requires that the protest shall be peaceful. The aim of organized labor is to work to a program of fair dealings, guarding at all times the interests of both the workers and the fair employers, but when the party of the second part, the employer, breaks faith in a collective bargaining compact or agreement, labor reserves the right to use reasonable means by peaceful picketing to inform the public of the breach of contract.

We now appeal to all workers, whether organized or not, and to the citizenry in general to go to the polls and vote YES to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance.

### BENEFIT DANCE

Striking Bag Makers will hold a benefit dance on Saturday, January 23, 8 p. m., at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue. Spice of the evening will be a short program of classical dancing. All union members are invited to attend.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS'  
UNION, LOCAL 2532.

### DON'T EXTINGUISH IT

Good fame is like fire: when you have kindled it, you may easily preserve it; but if you once extinguish it, you will not easily kindle it again.—Plutarch.

**EVERYTHING**  
**FOR THE**  
**HOME**  
**EASY TERMS**

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET

## New Cabinet Members

President Roosevelt laid before Congress on January 12 in a special message a plan for a thorough reorganization of the executive branch of the federal government. The plan contains five chief points, all providing greater presidential executive management than ever before. They are:

(1) Creation of a new department of social welfare and a new department of public works, making twelve cabinet posts instead of ten. The government's 100 boards, commissions, administrations, authorities, corporations, committees, agencies and activities would be placed under the dozen departments.

(2) Assignment of six "executive assistants" to the President so he may devote more time to his office. At the same time the White House secretariat would continue as presently planned, making Mr. Roosevelt's son, 29-year-old James, White House liaison man with Congress. Fiscal, personnel and planning activities would be placed directly under the President.

(3) Development of the present bureau of the budget into the President's right hand agency. Its functions would be enlarged to include direction of a central information and publicity bureau, conducting government research, drafting and issuing executive orders and studying legislative recommendations in line with co-ordinating federal activities—all in addition to formulating and executing the federal budget.

(4) Extension of the civil service system to all government workers except top-rank, policy-making jobholders. The Civil Service Commission would be abolished, to be replaced by an administration appointed by the President on a merit basis, and an advisory board of seven non-salaried laymen approved by the United States Senate.

(5) Elimination of the comptroller general's office. The new position would be that of an auditor general.

### EASY UNION TAILOR

SUITS and O'COATS to order

also  
READY-TO-WEAR SUITS from \$25

" O'COATS from \$20

TERMS \$1.50 WEEKLY

**NATE LEVY**

Union Tailor

942 Market Street

4th Floor

GA. 0662

Hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Evenings by appointment

## Announcing a New and Complete Line of

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**

UNION MADE

**Work Clothing**

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

**HALE'S BASEMENT**

SUtter 8000



## Proposals on Ballot

The following proposed charter amendments will, according to recent announcement, be placed before the voters at the March special election:

**Public Welfare Department**—Consolidates functions of present County Welfare Department, handling old-age and other social cases, and of Emergency Relief Committee, which cares for county indigent relief.

**Health Service System**—Sets up framework of health insurance program for municipal employees, funds to be provided entirely by employees.

**Power of Hearing, Inquiry and Subpoena**—Grants these powers to all city commissions, particularly designed to arm Police Commission with power of subpoena.

**Tax Anticipation Notes**—Overcomes limitation fixed by court decisions on temporary borrowing by city.

**Permits and Inspections**—Exempts foods from charter requirements that fees must pay all inspection costs.

**Future Members of the Police Department**—Liberalizes pensions of present and future police officers and provides for earlier retirement.

**Operating Expenses and Reserves**—Substitutes usable reconstruction and replacement fund for municipal utilities' presently required depreciation reserve.

**Positions**—Places hospital "institutional help" under civil service, with provision that present employees must pass competitive examinations to hold jobs.

**Limitation on Special Assessments**—Allows two instead of one annual installment by property owner in assessment district.

**Compensation of Supervisors**—Raises Supervisors' pay from \$2400 to \$4000 a year, applicable to future terms of present members or other members elected in future.

Two ordinances also will go on the ballot. An

initiative measure would prohibit billboards within 382 feet of the bay bridge approach, and another submitted by the Supervisors would repeal the anti-picketing ordinance.

### Not Yet Adopted

The following proposals are also likely to be placed on the ballot:

**Contractors' Working Conditions**—Extends protection of eight-hour day and prevailing wage to piece work, materials and supplies involved in any of city's construction contracts, and gives awarding agency power to favor San Francisco bidder on supplies up to a differential of 10 per cent as compared with outside bidder.

**Control of Harbor**—Provides for commission of five members and harbor master to control harbor in case control is turned over to the city by the state.

**Police Department**—Reorganizes department along lines proposed by mayor's survey group, giving chief more executive powers to be exercised through a simplified organization.

### CARPENTERS' HALL TO EXPAND

A meeting of the Carpenters' Union Hall Association has recently voted to increase its facilities by the addition of four new office rooms. The work is to begin immediately, owing to the necessity for accommodating new unions.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of union labor have passed away since the last report: Henry Meyer, of Musicians' Union No. 6; Henry J. Pierce, Warehouse and Cereal Workers' No. 38-44; Eugene Sullivan, Elevator Constructors No. 8; Daniel J. Hallahan, Letter Carriers; Arthur H. Brarens, Teamsters No. 85; John E. McCarthy, Laborers No. 1; Herbert Kidd, Butchers No. 115; Thomas J. Rourke, Street Carmen, Division No. 518; Seth Straw, Painters No. 1158; Albert R. Hageman, Bartenders No. 41; James A. Johnson, Longshoremen; Matthew Mersich, Marine Cooks and Stewards; Finley H. Young, Street Carmen, Division No. 1004; Raymond W. O'Neal, Photo-Engravers No. 8; Bertram W. Clark, Painters No. 19; Walter R. Dunzweiler, Bricklayers No. 7; Patrick Murphy, Waterworkers No. 401; William F. Packard, Carpenters No. 483.

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906  
Union Hours Union Clerks  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

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UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

## Public Opinion Rules

All except three of 800 laundries in Manhattan have continued to co-operate with the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Department of Labor in giving the division's inspectors access to their payroll records, as was required under the state minimum fair wage law, held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court June 1 last in a five-to-four decision. Payroll information is now being collected in other boroughs and up-state.

In making this announcement Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews said that a large number of laundry employers throughout the state are continuing to pay at least the minimum hourly wage rate as set under the old minimum fair wage law. This rate is 31 cents an hour in the metropolitan area and 27½ cents an hour elsewhere.

"Consumer insistence upon observance of the provision of the laundry minimum fair wage order has been so strong and widespread that a surprising degree of voluntary observance of the minimum wage rates has been given by laundry employers," Commissioner Andrew said. Certain laundry employers, appreciating the value of consumer good-will, have spent considerable sums in advertising their observance of these standards. Although this law was declared invalid by the Supreme Court six months ago, it apparently still has validity in the minds of laundry patrons.

### BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Building Service Employees' Union No. 9 has elected the following officers: Tony Geisen, president; John Browder, vice-president; Charles Hardy, recording secretary and business agent; Russel Gobish, financial secretary; H. Beckman, John Brower and L. Dill, trustees; Charles Franks, John Brower, James McClure, L. Dill and William Stewart, executive committee; Charles Hardy and Charles Franks, delegates to the Labor Council and to the Theatrical Federation. This union comprises janitors in theatres, dance halls, labor and fraternal halls.

### Big Industries Taking Notice Of Walsh-Healy Act Provisions

The International Harvester Company and the Reo Motor Car Company have agreed to make their wage and hour standards conform with the provisions of the Walsh-Healy Act, the Labor Department announces.

The announcement came after motor truck awards by the procurement division of the Treasury which granted contracts for thirty-five trucks to International Harvester and eleven to the Reo company.

The two firms are among the first in the industry to bid without reservation on the full amount of contracts asked by the government, thereby agreeing to conform to the labor provisions of the act.

The treasury previously experienced difficulty in finding bidders for truck awards.

It was announced simultaneously that eight government agencies had awarded thirty-four contracts, worth \$1,751,275, to firms agreeing to comply with the provisions of the act.

### We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST  
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL  
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council  
of San Francisco

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

ROOS BROS.

90-Day Charge Accounts Without  
Extra Charge or Interest

MARKET AT STOCKTON STREET

— SAFEWAY —

YOUR FRIENDLY

GROCER

offers

LOW EVERY DAY  
SHELF PRICES



## For Low-Priced Homes

A nation-wide program to demonstrate the feasibility of construction of low-priced homes was launched this month by national organizations identified with the building industry.

Associations representing the lumber, concrete and brick industries are sponsoring the program, which carries out general principles of small house construction evolved by the Federal Housing Administration. The program is expected to be well under way within a few weeks.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the National Lumber Dealers' Association are sponsoring the national demonstration home program for the lumber industry. In addition, the National Concrete Masonry Association, the National Concrete Contractors' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association of America are planning similar demonstrations.

The long-range objective of the program is to make available to approximately 70 per cent of the nation's families properly designed and well-constructed homes containing minimum requirements of livability and comfort.

"This program will attempt to prove," it was stated at the Federal Housing Administration, "that properly designed small houses can be built to sell within a price range that will attract the great mass of potential small home owners comprising a large majority of our population."

### CHEMICAL WORKERS' AGREEMENT

Local 20280 of the Chemical Workers' Union and the Great Western Electro-Chemical Company have signed a closed shop agreement affecting all men employed at the Pittsburg, Calif., plant. The agreement is to last for one year, and unless renewed will terminate on December 31, 1937.

### AUTO MECHANICS' AGREEMENT

Announcement is made by Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 of the signing of an agreement with 650 local shops, involving about 1500 men. The agreement is similar to the one signed with the Motor Car Dealers' Association several months ago.

### PERSECUTING THE JEWS

An order expelling from Ascuncion, capital of Paraguay, all Jewish immigrants who arrived within the last two years was stayed until after January 1, 1937. The decree gives the immigrants the alternative of being deported or going into the provinces as agricultural laborers, and was followed by another prohibiting the entry of all Jews to Paraguay. More than 1000 Jews have arrived there since 1934.

No more German-Jewish refugees will be sent to South Africa by any of the Jewish refugee aid bodies because of the violent anti-Jewish campaign now raging there. On November 1 new immigration restrictions became effective in South Africa, but they did not completely cut off entry of Jewish refugees.



## January Events

Important opportunities to secure unusual values during inventory time. Many extra bargains in odd lots and clearance specials, too, in every department of this great home furnishing store.

*LIBERAL TERMS and TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES on every purchase*

## Michigan Workers Are Exempted From Insurance Contributions

Michigan's new unemployment insurance law, passed by both branches of the State Legislature, in special session in Lansing, does not provide a tax on workers insured.

Such a tax was opposed by organized labor, in keeping with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, and the House of the State Legislature went along with labor's wishes in the matter throughout, the Senate finally capitulating.

The new act provides a maximum weekly benefit of \$16 for a maximum of sixteen weeks' unemployment.

### PICKETS ACQUITTED AT THORNTON

The acquittal of three Filipino workers by a Thornton jury, December 24, 1936, is, in the face of the facts, a definite victory for agricultural labor, and a seven-league step towards defeating anti-labor ordinances—not only for Stockton workers, but for all agricultural workers, says a bulletin of the Simon J. Lubin Society. I. Richard Gladstein, attorney for the Filipino defendants, in his talk before the Lubin Society Wednesday evening, covered the highlights of the case in a general discussion of anti-picketing ordinances.

## Studebaker Corporation Grants Substantial Increases in Wages

Wage increases ranging from 5 to 25 cents an hour for all hourly rate workers have been granted by the Studebaker Corporation, after negotiations with a committee representing Local 5, United Automobile Workers, says a Union News Service dispatch.

One of the oldest and strongest locals of the union, Local 5, was organized four years ago and now has practically 100 per cent membership in the plant. Its relations with the management have been amicable for several years.

### FILLING STATION EMPLOYEES

The new officers of the Filling Station Employees' Union, installed at a meeting held last night, are as follows: William Kirkpatrick, president; Larry Lydon, vice-president; Jerry Callahan, recording secretary; Harry Cills, financial secretary and business agent; M. P. Michael, treasurer; H. Parodi, guide; B. Tuernan, sergeant-at-arms; B. Mason, H. Gross and J. Monaghan, trustees; D. Minton, J. Silvanes and H. Thompson, executive board; Jerry Callahan, Larry Lydon, Harry Cills and W. Lawrence, delegates to the Labor Council.

## "Earmarks" of a Good Union Man

- He always buys union-made products.
- He eats in a union restaurant and looks for the Union Label on the menu card. If the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is on the menu he commends the manager; if it is not there he asks the reason why.

The assistance of all members of organized labor is needed to increase the use of the Union Label on menu cards. Demand the Union Label and help to improve conditions in this special line of printing.

SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

## Security Act Upheld

Constitutionality of the federal Social Security Act was upheld by Federal Judge David J. Davis of the Northern Alabama District Court at Birmingham.

In an informal brief the judge denied the petition of Alabama firms seeking to enjoin the collector of internal revenue from collecting the compensation insurance tax levied on employers under the act. The decision, although informal, was a detailed defense of the law's constitutionality.

"The most strict constructionist would not deny that Congress has the power under the general welfare clause of the Constitution to levy and collect an excise tax such as that prescribed in this act," Judge Davis said.

He then recited the "calamity" of the depression. "To relieve the situation," he continued, "the federal government spent billions of dollars. Can it with reason be said that Congress can not levy an excise tax on the privilege of employing others to aid in the prevention of a recurrence of such a calamity and the alleviation of its hardships should they come again?"

Courts have definitely determined that Congress can levy for the general welfare, the judge declared. Otherwise, he said, the general welfare clause of the Constitution would be meaningless.

The suit was brought by the Beeland Wholesale Company and the Alpha Portland Cement Company, a corporation, and others.

### GET NEW LICENSE PLATES

New license plates appearing on an increasing number of cars provide a constant reminder to motorists who have not yet applied for 1937 registration. Need for prompt application was emphasized in a statement by the California State Automobile Association, pointing out that the period for applying without payment of penalties will soon expire. The time limit is midnight of February 4, when penalties will go into effect doubling both the regular registration fee of \$3 and the additional license fee or in lieu tax based on car valuation.

## GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night

## HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk

3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia

70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE.  
OUR OWN BAKERY

## WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST. and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of

**UNION MADE MEN'S WORK  
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices**

Domestic and Imported

## LIQUORS

at all four Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET

119 POST-KEARNY

615 MARKET

172 ELLIS



## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

With the weather lending a hand in making indoor meetings inviting, the attendance at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was quite representative. A resume of the session's proceedings follows: The meeting was opened at 1:10 p. m. with a roll call of the elective officers, all of whom reported present. . . . Three members were reported as having been suspended January 10 because of non-payment of dues. . . . The membership statement showed a loss of 14 for the month, the enrollment being 1474 January 16 as against 1488 December 20. . . . Propositions for membership from Donald Dalrymple, Joseph Denkers, Peter William Haddad, Bernard Heiner and Flora M. O'Connell were presented and referred to committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported on the progress of the ten apprentices examined at its January meeting. Its recommendations on ratings and advancements for the juveniles who had been examined were concurred in by the union. Herbert Bueg, James F. Franke, Alfonse J. Giarritta, J. Knox Hill, Milton D. Jordan, David Koblik, George F. Lee, Lewis A. Lumsden, Philip Mitchell, John A. Mueller, John J. O'Sullivan, Hoyt Ramey, Harry G. Schwartz and George D. Seay were obligated as apprentice members. . . . Two applications for journeymen membership were rejected.



★ VIA SANTA FE TRAILWAYS  
"save" begins with a dollar sign.  
You save on fares everywhere,  
To Chicago for example, only  
\$29.50. You save on food, three  
Fred Harvey meals, per day \$1.  
You save your disposition in big,  
roomy, lavatory equipped buses  
and at Harvey Hotel rest stops.  
Speedy schedules save you time.  
Careful drivers, safe equipment  
and coordination with Santa Fe  
Railway, will save you risks.

### ★ Grand Canyon Route

775 Market Street, EX 3121;  
601 Market Street, SU 7600, SAN  
FRANCISCO ★ 1801 Telegraph  
Ave., HOLLIDAY 5600; 432 13th  
St., HUMBOLDT 9780, OAKLAND;  
or any Santa Fe Railway Agent.

T-14

★ **SANTA FE**  
**TRAILWAYS**

The petition of Roy C. Wells for affiliation with the union as a journeyman was favorably considered. . . . At this point in the proceedings Mr. Neil Wallace was admitted and addressed the union, in behalf of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, on the progress of the campaign committee of those two bodies which is vigorously working for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, a proposition that will appear on the ballot to be voted on at the coming special election. Mr. Wallace said that, while the committee was getting a most encouraging response from organized workers to its call for action, the workers could not afford to relax in their enthusiasm and support if the success of the campaign was to be insured. One way to insure that success, he said, was for all of organized labor to resolve itself into one huge committee to act in unison and co-operation with the main committee that had been selected by unions affiliated with either of the two councils to map and conduct the campaign. Mr. Wallace was of the opinion that organized labor of San Francisco never had a bigger or more important job cut out for it, but he was confident that, given the support labor can give if it will, there can be no doubt of the result of the issue. . . . The regular order of business was suspended at this juncture to permit of the introduction of a motion calling for the appointment of a committee of ten to ascertain the general conditions in all chapels with a view to increasing the possibilities of employment, and to devise a plan looking to the relief of unemployed members. The motion was carried. . . . C. D. Harris and W. D. Wentworth, graduates of the course in printing, were presented diplomas awarded by the I. T. U. Bureau of Education. . . . The union's representatives on the Allied Printing Trades Legislative Committee presented a comprehensive report on the reorganization of the committee and its contemplated activities. The report, which carried no specific recommendation, was approved. . . . Appropriations totaling \$660 in support of various causes were voted. . . . The reports of the board of trustees and the label committee, both of length and replete with interest, were adopted. . . . The application of a member for admission to the Union Printer's Home was approved. . . . A resolution which had been adopted by three maritime crafts urging preference be given ferryboats by drivers of automobiles, especially trucks, as a means of crossing the bay, was indorsed. . . . The invitation extended by the Joint Maritime Publicity Committee to seat an observer in its open forums was accepted. . . . Approval of two applications for the old age pension concluded the business of the meeting, which adjourned at 4:31 p. m.

Attention! Fellow craftsmen of Typographical Union No. 21 and all other trade unionists who patronize restaurants and other public dining rooms, be sure the menus bear the union label of



35-minute bay trip down the Oakland Estuary—Past shipyards and docks and across the bay.

Daily, except Sundays and Holidays.

Boats leave Foot of Broadway, Oakland,  
9:15 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:40  
p.m., 4:20 p.m. and 6:15 p.m.

Boats leave Foot of Mission St., San Francisco,  
8:25 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 11:45 a.m.,  
1:50 p.m., 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 p.m.

**S. P. G. G. Ferries**

the Allied Printing Trades Council. The environment and atmosphere of eating places that are union throughout are more delightful, and the food they serve more appetizing and delectable. And again we urge that you remind your friends that the "Saturday Evening Post" and the "Ladies' Home Journal" are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The membership of the Typographical Union is sympathizing with its fellow unionist, M. C. Kavanagh, foreman of the Latham & Swallow composing room, who suffered the loss of his aged mother, Mrs. Johanna Kavanagh, recently. Mrs. Kavanagh was also the mother of another son who was a member of the union, John C. Kavanagh, who passed away about two months ago.

The first newspaper sold on the streets of San Francisco was the New York "Tribune," in 1848, at \$1 a copy. An astute Yankee brought along 1500 copies of the paper when he came here. And sold them all in three hours.—"Call-Bulletin" "First" column.

The cover and sections of the inside pages of the October (1936) "Pi-Box," official publication of the San Francisco Club of Printing House Craftsmen, are reproduced in condensed form in this month's "Inland Printer." The pages are laid out in a form depicting the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, the layout being by A. Tommasini of the Schwabacher-Frey Company. Mr. Tommasini is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union's apprentice committee.

Frank H. Cook of Colorado Springs has purchased the plant and business of the Colorado Springs "Independent," a weekly community newspaper established thirty-three years ago. Cook is a resident trustee of the Union Printers' Home and prominent in labor and political circles.

### REDUCTION OF BAY BRIDGE TOLLS

Pointing out that the reduction of the 65-cent toll for automobiles on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to 50 cents was made possible by the action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in granting the request of the California Toll Bridge Authority for a permanent lowering of the interest rate on the government's \$72,000,000 bridge loan from 4¾ per cent to 4 per cent, State Director of Public Works Earl Lee Kelly, states that if business on the San Francisco Bay span at the end of the ensuing six months warrants and the traffic estimate continues to be verified, the Bridge Authority will ask for a further reduction in bridge tolls.

### Harvey Fremming to Organize Million Men in Oil Industry

Plans to unionize 1,000,000 oil workers under an industrial union plan and to seek congressional aid, if necessary, to enforce a thirty-six-hour week and a \$5 minimum wage were disclosed in Long Beach, Calif., by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

Fremming informed the union's executive council that the membership drive to recruit all oil industry employees, including filling station attendants, would start April 1.

### JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets  
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

**HERMAN'S HATS**  
Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A good attendance of members turned out at No. 18's union meeting held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, January 17.

Four apprentice members were given the obligation, an application for membership was received, and approval was given to an application for the old-age pension.

Mr. Walsh of the general campaign committee of organized labor for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance addressed the meeting. In his remarks on the subject he stressed the importance of members being registered so as to vote in favor of the repeal of this ordinance at the approaching special election. In addition to a donation being voted the campaign committee, President Del Carlo appointed Maurice A. Michelson and Fred Schroth as delegates to the meetings of the general campaign committee of organized labor, which is making a determined fight to line up sufficient votes in favor of repealing this obnoxious ordinance. Being in sympathy with the efforts of the campaign committee in this direction, also giving the committee financial assistance, is all very fine and dandy and worthy of praise. But such worth-while efforts do not, nor likely will not, amount to the proverbial "hill of beans" unless you make sure to go to the polls on election day and back up your sympathies and donations for the good of the cause by casting your own ballot in favor of the repeal of this ordinance. We're all heard it said, of course, that "money talks," and it is true in the majority of instances. But don't overlook the fact that in this instance votes count—aces up! The enemies of organized labor always count on the vote slacker in labor's ranks "running true to form." But at the forthcoming election for and against repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, let the members of organized labor show its enemies there were few, if any, vote slackers this time. In the not distant future city and state elections are most likely to be held which should be, and unquestionably will be, of vital importance to our citizenry in general and organized labor in particular. It therefore behooves members of unions to watch their political "p's and q's" in this regard, with the interest and alertness of that famous bird, the American eagle.

Information at hand is to the effect that business has been on the increase with the San Francisco "Chronicle" since it has been carrying the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on its first page and also at the head of its labor column.

Thomas F. Burke, confined at home by illness, is reported to have suffered a paralytic stroke.

During the past year, M. T. D. U. officers appear to have been more concerned with keeping up their "political machines" than with efforts toward improving conditions in their unions. Ignoring the law themselves, they have stalled along, "passing the buck" when it came to decisive action on their part in the interests of members of their unions. But in this respect they are no different from former administrations of the M. T. D. U.

Man power will not be utilized unless workers and their families use their buying power.

### LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

A valuable publication dealing with unemployment insurance has just been issued by the California Unemployment Reserves Commission. The pamphlet contains about one hundred pages of information on the state and federal laws on the subject, prepared with great care. James L. Matthews, chairman of the commission, states that "we believe that from the standpoint of public reaction Chapter III, containing forty pages of questions and answers, will be found to be of especial value." The commission has caused 25,000 of these booklets to be printed in order that every employer coming under the provisions of the act may be possessed of one.

## INDUSTRIAL WELFARE DIVISION

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, reports to Governor Frank F. Merriam that through the activities of the division during the year of 1936, \$189,082.93 was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$49,186.56, and affected 11,256 workers. In plants operating on a piece-rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, \$138,979.19 was reported as audit adjustments paid and added to the earnings of 39,976 women and minor employees.

## Life of Syndicalism Law Victim Imperiled by Prison Confinement

Unless Nora Conklin is immediately released from Tehachapi Penitentiary her health will be permanently injured.

This announcement was made by Elaine Black, secretary of the International Labor Defense, Northern California District. Nora Conklin was convicted April 1, 1935, at Sacramento, under the anti-labor criminal syndicalism act, similar to the Oregon law that has just been denounced by the United States Supreme Court. Nora Conklin's conviction resulted from her activities in organizing the unemployed in Sacramento and leading them in their struggles.

The International Labor Defense is demanding that the recently formed Women's Prison Board of Terms and Paroles immediately parole Nora Conklin to her husband and give her an opportunity to have the food that is necessary to save her from a complete physical breakdown.

The I. L. D. is sending a Southern California doctor to visit Nora Conklin and a complete physical report will be sent out immediately after it is received.

## U. S. STEEL COMPANY ASSETS

The reported net worth of the United States Steel Corporation on January 1 this year was \$1,564,373,000 and of the other fourteen affiliated concerns \$1,250,032,000—together about \$2,814,000,000—largely representing ore and coal deposits and rights of way.

## Spend Ten Minutes

And Save a Job

The following resolution has been adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council. All members of Organized Labor and their friends are urged to carry out the principles of the resolution:

"Whereas, The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, recently completed and now in operation, is in direct competition with the automobile ferries; and

"Whereas, Some 700 to 1000 members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 40, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97, and Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific are employed on these ferryboats; and

"Whereas, Organized labor is interested in keeping its members working wherever possible; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all unions be requested to instruct their members who work on trucks that whenever they have a choice of either going over the bridge or going by ferryboat when crossing the bay, in either direction, to use the ferryboats; and be it further

"Resolved, That all other members of organized labor who have a choice of method of crossing the bay use the ferryboats, which are operated 100 per cent by union men; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to all of the unions in San Francisco and the East Bay cities and their active support asked in this regard.

"Adopted by National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 40 of San Francisco, December 22, 1936; adopted by Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97, December 24, 1936; adopted by Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, December 23, 1936; indorsed by San Francisco Labor Council, January 15, 1937."

## MANDATORY NEUTRALITY SOUGHT

A bloc has been formed in the lower house of Congress to fight against new neutrality legislation unless it provides for mandatory prevention of munition shipments. Opposition to giving President Roosevelt discretionary powers to control arms shipments abroad was expressed at the secret meeting. Proposals for neutrality legislation preventing all arms shipments to foreign nations in event of war abroad were advocated at the session.

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The Town Famous De Luxe Chicken or Steak Dinner—Daily, 55c; Sundays and Holidays, 70c  
Served Daily, 4 to 9:30 P. M.  
Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 9:30 P. M.  
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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArk 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 15, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting — Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Bargemen, Ray Dunn, E. O'Donald and Ed Hoffman; Bartenders 41, Jimmy Burke, Jom Ferguson, Mickey Joyce, Royal Kenny, Paul Lavaysee, Harry Morrison, Tom Nickola, Jimmy O'Conner, Dan Rue, Kenny Ryan and Sam Wiesz; Beer Drivers, Herman Gaetjen; Butchers 115, Richard Brugge, Harry Collins, Sam Epstein, Frank Flohr, Joseph Y. Henderson, Charles Kilpack, M. S. Maxwell and Walter Murray; Elevator Operators, Harry C. Lewis and Ralph A. Priest; United Garment Workers 131, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Anna Culberson, Mayme Graham, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo and Catherine Barrett; Hospital and Institutional Employees, Arthur T. Hare, M. J. Rowan, Fred Peterson, Jimmy A. Murphy, Tom O'Leary, William Cooper and Albert Blumenthal; Lithographers, Frank Kinnell, vice David Noce; Musicians 6, James G. Dewey, Karl A. Dietrich, Clarence H. King, Jerry Richard, Peter Butti, Joe Mendel, Charles Kennedy, Joseph Figone, Walter A. Weber and Eddie B. Love; Plumbers 442, James J. La Torres; Web Pressmen, D. C. Murphy, J. Vernon Burke and D. Hogan; Warehousemen 38-44, C. P. Fonda, J. J. Brennan, E. Paton, R. Dawson, L. Goldblatt, B. O'Brien, W. G. Denton, J. Robertson, J. Owens and H. Bedrose. Delegates seated.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Application for affiliation of Glass Bottle Blowers 141.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Telegram from Charles Hardy of Common Laborers' International Union and from President Green of A. F. of L., stating that the former organization claims right to take in Pest Control and Exterminators' Union. Mayor A. J. Rossi, stating he will receive committee from

Council in regard to protest over recent broadcast on maritime strike. District No. 2 of Maritime Federation, thanking for donations transmitted through Labor Council office. Union Label Trades Department, stating label issued by Lithographers is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Molders 164, stating the organization will start negotiations for a 15 per cent increase in wages and the forty-hour week.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution presented by I. L. A. 38-79 strike committee criticizing A. F. of L. position on strike of the United Automobile Workers.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Statement of California State Employment Service that owing to curtailment of staff applicants for work on P.W.A. will have to register in advance of appointment to work.

Resolution of Masters, Mates and Pilots 40, urging unions to request members to transport trucks on ferries in preference to the bridge.

Referred for Publication to Labor Clarion: Modesto Defense Committee, request that Council appoint a delegate to serve as Council's permanent member of the committee. (So recommended by executive committee of the Council.)

San Diego Allied Printing Trades Council request that Council urge representatives in Congress to vote for future exposition appropriations only when such bills specify that secretary of labor be a member of the commission authorized to spend such appropriations. Request complied with.

Referred to Executive Committee: Proposed agreement of Boot and Shoe Workers 320. Circular letter from A. F. of L. relative to Birthday Ball for the President. Agreements of Operating Engineers 64 and 64-B for wages and conditions. Letters transmitting donations for various purposes: For Mooney and Billings, donations from out of state or city amounting to \$92. Donations for campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance: Sausagemakers, \$25; Technical Engineers, \$10; Plumbers 442, \$200; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen, \$200; Bartenders, \$250; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$950; Cooks 44, \$200; Theatrical Stage Employees, \$100; Fur Workers, \$25; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$100. Donations for maritime strikers: Post Office Clerks, \$25; Plumbers 442, \$100; Photo-Engravers, \$10 (and \$10 weekly hereafter); Cooks 44, \$250; Elevator Operators, \$10.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—Application of Laundry Workers for boycott against Superior Curtain Laundry, 160 Fourteenth street, decided to notify firm for next meeting. Recommended that Council declare its intention at next meeting to place Weinstein's department store on the unfair list. After hearing Brother Tillman of Sailors' Union, committee will decide on their application for re-affiliation with the Council. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Delegate Clarence King reported in detail for the Campaign Committee for the Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance (See reports of committee from time to time in Labor Clarion.) Window Cleaners are discussing with employers re-opening of present agreement. Fibre Workers have negotiated a new agreement giving substantial benefits to the members. Auto Mechanics are conducting negotiations with various lines of operators. Upholsterers are still conducting strike against Kroehler Manufacturing Company, and ask all not to buy their goods. Culinary Workers are negotiating with employers and have enlisted assistance from the Labor Bureau, Inc.; when looking for places to eat, look for the union house card. Longshoremen are negotiating with steam schooner operators; thank all who contributed to the operation of the kitchen, which now costs \$1100 a day. Chauffeurs contributed \$300 to the Anti-Picketing Repeal Campaign, and are negotiating with sedan operators for a new wage scale. Ornamental Iron Workers will contribute to unions on strike. Street Carmen, Division 518, con-

tributed \$200 to Anti-Picketing Repeal Campaign, and Machinists 68 contributed \$100. Electrical Workers 151 have levied a \$2 assessment on the members. Musicians 6 will donate \$500 to maritime unions on strike. Filling Station Employees have doubled their donations. Molders are to begin negotiations with employers for increases. Bargemen thank unions who have assisted them. Laborers donated \$50 to shipyard strikers. Marine Firemen thank all who have assisted them. Marine Cooks and Stewards are negotiating with employers for the eight-hour day. Web Pressmen are donating \$100 weekly to maritime strikers, and are now negotiating with newspaper publishers.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Recommended application for affiliation of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists be granted. Concurred in.

**Nominations of Officers** were opened and will be continued next week: For president, John F. Shelley; vice-president, Ernest Lotti, Lawrence Palacios and Henry Schmidt; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Anthony Brenner, John F. Coughlan and James E. Hopkins; executive committee, Harry Bridges, Charles Crawford, John C. Daly, Warren G. Denton, Mary Everson, Dennis J. Hogan, Harry Hook, George G. Kidwell, Clarence H. King, Edward McLaughlin, Joseph McManus, C. E. McGovern, John Metcalf, Carmen Lucia, Frank O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, Lester D. Smith, William Speers, Gordon Stein, William H. Urmy, Fred West and L. D. Wilson; organizing committee, Rene Battaglini, Jere Callaghan, L. Goldblatt, C. E. McGovern, Thomas Rotell, Lester D. Smith and Marguerite Finkenbinder; law and legislative committee, Sam Jaye, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, James E. Hopkins and George G. Kidwell; directors of Labor Clarion, Arthur Elston, Charles Fonda, George S. Hollis, John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Fred Wettstein, George Wilson, F. M. Wormuth; directors of Labor Council Hall Association, Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell and William H. Urmy.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council send two delegates as observers to the People's Legislative Conference, to be held at Sacramento January 16 and 17. Motion carried and credentials given to Brothers E. D. Vandeleur and George G. Kidwell.

**Receipts**, \$4529.21; **expenditures**, \$819.57.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Palacios Still in Race

Announcement in the morning newspapers of Monday last that Lawrence Palacios, who was nominated for vice-president of the Labor Council at the meeting last Friday night, had withdrawn from the race has aroused the indignation of the hard working president of the Laundry Workers' Union.

It appears that a "progressive" meeting of delegates after Friday night's meeting discussed the approaching Labor Council election, and someone took it upon himself to inform the reporters that Palacios had withdrawn.

Palacios informs the Labor Clarion that he was not at the "progressive caucus," that he had not authorized anyone to speak for him, and that he would be in the race until after the ballots have been counted.

Don't shift the responsibility of buying union-made products on the other brother.

**REDLICK-NEWMAN  
COMPANY**  
Complete Home Furnishers  
ON EASY TERMS  
17TH and MISSION STREETS

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.  
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
McKesson, Langley & Michaels, 51 First.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.  
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).  
Shell Oil Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.



## United Textile Workers

Reading about the tremendous success the Committee for Industrial Organization has had in organizing mass production plants in the East and Mid-West, such as steel, rubber and now auto, we must not lose sight of the fact that the textile industry, especially cotton and rayon, is in for intensive organizational campaign, says S. Baltrun, organizer for the United Textile Workers' International Union, who says:

"Throughout the United States there are over a million textile workers, yet less than one hundred thousand are organized in the United Textile Workers' Union.

"This union is one of the ten unions suspended by the American Federation of Labor.

"Textiles, especially rayon and cotton, can be called war industries, as they use chemicals, and factories can be converted overnight for the manufacture of war gasses and materials.

"Until last May here in the Bay area textile workers were not organized. Since then a strong local of over three hundred workers was built in Oakland in the California Cotton Mills, and another in San Francisco was organized last September with a present membership of over six hundred, making a total membership of over one thousand in less than eight months' time.

"With a more intensive campaign this can easily be doubled, as there are knitting plants, cordage and many other small weaving mills in this area.

"The workers are ready for an organization; they are ready to fight for better conditions and want to bring unions of their choosing into these plants for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"The United Textile Workers' Union has been recognized as such through a four months' strike in the California Cotton Mills, and the bag workers in San Francisco have been on strike for over two months to maintain their union within the plants, and aim to better their condition within them. They are holding out well and intend to win.

"The United Textile Workers' Union in the Bay area greets fellow workers who have started organizing campaigns in steel, rubber and auto plants in California. We know from experience that organization can be attained."

### Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.

## PROSPERITY IS HERE AGAIN

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## Higher Labor Standard

A tentative plan for abolishing child labor, shortening working hours and raising "starvation wages" was the subject of a conference of President Roosevelt with other administration leaders at the White House, it was revealed recently. Details of the plan remained to be worked out by legal experts, it was said, the chief features of which are:

(1) A federal regulatory agency with broad powers to fix minimum wage and hour standards for all firms engaged in interstate commerce.

(2) A "redefinition" of interstate commerce by Congress, to bring much industrial production as well as distribution under federal supervision.

Purely local enterprises would be exempt, but major industries—such as steel, coal, automobiles and textiles—which vitally affect the entire nation, would be defined as part of interstate commerce.

An individual firm could escape regulation only by proving to the satisfaction of the commission and the courts that its business was predominantly intrastate.

It was suggested that an existing agency, probably the Federal Trade Commission, might take over the new functions.

While the new plan was designed to achieve some of the goals of the old N.R.A., it would differ sharply in many particulars.

There would be no exemptions from the anti-trust laws, for example, and no effort would be made to enforce "fair trade practices."

The program was characterized as an attempt to set an "American labor standard," which could not be broken by "chiseling" competition, but to permit unrestricted competition above that level.

President Roosevelt was said in well-informed sources to oppose any immediate effort to amend the Constitution, on the ground that such a procedure would be slow, cumbersome and unnecessary.

The White House was said to feel doubtful about the proposal of Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming for a system of federal licenses for firms carrying on an interstate business. Some administration lawyers declared that its constitutionality is questionable.

## Officials Criticized

"Inaction" of four public officials drew sharp criticism this week from the Modesto Defense Committee.

C. A. Baker, chairman of the committee, cited the fact that proof of the innocence of the Modesto Standard Oil frame-up victims was made public more than six weeks ago, but nothing has been done to free them.

"Governor Merriam was given full proof of their innocence more than a month ago," said Baker. "He has evidently forgotten what he said then: 'If what you say is true these men should not remain in prison another hour.'"

"Frank C. Sykes, chairman of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, was given all the evidence in the case nearly two weeks ago," Baker continued. "The board met last week—and did nothing toward freeing the seven men still in prison."

In its press release the committee says:

"The new evidence consists of a confession by James Scrudder, star prosecution witness, that he committed perjury when eight members of maritime unions were convicted in 1935 in Modesto on a charge of malicious possession of dynamite.

"Scrudder confessed he lied at the instigation of District Attorney Leslie Cleary of Stanislaus County and Special Prosecutor Glenn Devore of Standard Oil.

"The Defense Committee, which is supported by the California State Federation of Labor, criticized State Attorney General U. S. Webb for his failure to take action against Cleary.

"Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco was also rapped. Scrudder confessed he was hired as a Standard Oil stool pigeon through three San Francisco police officials."

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**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**

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- We dye everything, including Rugs and Carpets.

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## President's Birthday

With little more than two weeks to go, preparations for the annual President's Birthday Ball on January 30 are well under way in San Francisco, and ticket sales already indicate that there will be a record attendance.

Philip F. Landis, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, in charge of the ball, announces that more leaders in San Francisco business and social life have been added to the list of those who will dance January 30 in the Civic Auditorium "so that little children who cannot dance may be enabled to walk."

"When San Franciscans mingle at this ball in honor of the President's birthday and to aid in the national fight against infantile paralysis they will be expressing the spirit of patriotism and charity typical of our community," said Landis.

Tickets for the ball are on sale at the Junior Chamber of Commerce headquarters in the St. Francis Hotel.

From Washington comes word that senators and representatives have joined enthusiastically in complimenting organized labor upon its part in eliminating infantile paralysis through support of the Birthday Ball for the President.

The response of Congress to the Birthday Ball has been similar in universality to the response of the governors of forty-eight states and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska in accepting honorary chairmanships for the ball on January 30 in hundreds of cities.

Members of Congress from Georgia, who are personally familiar with the work being done at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, are particularly enthusiastic.

Seventy per cent of the proceeds of the ball will remain in the communities for infantile paralysis care and treatment, while 30 per cent will go to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, of which the President is the active head, with Keith Morgan treasurer.

The general committee is under the chairmanship of Colonel Henry L. Doherty.

## W. P. A. Theater Projects

Bigger and better stage productions, traveling road shows into the smaller communities of northern California, continued maintenance of the low government prices of admission and production of the newest stage plays on a national basis—these are the highlights of the 1937 program of the Federal Theater Project.

Announcement is made by Alvin Laughlin, supervisor in charge of Federal Theater Projects in northern California, that the San Francisco project will rank among the most efficient in the United States following the consolidation of the Oakland and San Francisco theater projects this week. The consolidation brings the San Francisco group to a strength of 300, though this number is exceeded at the present time. Arrangements are under way for the transfer of approximately fifty members to other W.P.A. units in order to get the figure within the quota laid down by Washington, D. C.

First step toward carrying out the new and enlarged program will be the opening of the epic drama, "Battle Hymn," at the Columbia Tuesday evening, January 26, a production requiring the combined talents of nearly one hundred persons. The play is by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort. It is said to be the crowning achievement of these two well-known playwrights and an excellent vehicle to start the new and more ambitious program of the 1937 government theater. It will follow the current comedy-drama success, "The Devil Passes," that is nightly drawing capacity crowds to the Columbia.

Laughlin announced that plans are being made for the starting of road shows from the San Francisco project to many northern California towns. "The Devil Passes" may be one of the first to

take the road. Among productions coming up following "Battle Hymn" are the big New York musical success, "Follow the Parade," and the comedy, "Purple Is as Purple Does."

Next Thursday night marks the opening of the San Francisco Federal Theater Project's biggest production when the curtain goes up on the historical drama, "Battle Hymn," at the Columbia Theater. The play is by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort. It will have a cast of 100, in which will appear practically all of the many favorites who have proved so popular in Project productions in the past. The play deals with the exciting days prior to the civil war, when John Brown and his fighting family made history that hastened the great conflict between the states.

### "PREVAILING WAGE" AT ISSUE

Suit for \$85,000 alleged to be due as wages has been filed in the local courts by 136 men for work performed on the substructure of the west crossing of the Bay bridge two years ago.

The amount represents the difference between what laborers were paid in different classifications that did not conform, they assert, with the prevailing wage scales. The Transbay Construction Company and its bondsmen are defendants in the trial before Superior Judge Goodell.

## Workers' Education

Among the local unions that have taken advantage of the workers' education classes of the W.P.A. education program of the State Department of Education and have formed classes under its auspices are the following:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Millinery Workers, Fur Workers, Office Workers, Railroad Machinists, the maritime unions, Southern Pacific Shop Union, Sailors, Bartenders, and Bookbinders.

The subjects taught at these classes are current events and labor problems, parliamentary law, current plays and public speaking.

These classes have been organized by Dell Webb, local co-ordinator of workers' education, under the supervision of Robert F. Gray of the San Francisco Department of Education. Ellis G. Rhode is supervisor of the project.

## Printing Trades' Label

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a circular addressed to all union labor bodies, calls attention to the fact that at the convention of the department held in Tampa, Fla., on November 13, 1936, resolutions were adopted outlawing a label used by the Lithographers' Union.

This label, says the circular, "has not been approved, is not recognized, and is not a bona fide label as measured by the recognition of the American Federation of Labor, the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the International Allied Printing Trades Association." The resolutions order that "all interested persons be advised that the label identifying union-made printing in all of its departments is that of the Allied Printing Trades Council, or the individual labels used for the specific identification of the members of the five international printing trades unions as may be issued by them," and that "we call upon all to support the Allied Printing Trades Council label as the bona fide label appearing upon printed matter, indicating that said printed matter has been executed exclusively by organized labor."

Five of the unions comprising the Allied Printing Trades Council—the Typographical, Printing Pressmen's, Photo-Engravers, Stereotypers and Electrotypes' and the Bookbinders—have a separate and distinct label, which appears only on printed matter produced in communities where there is no Allied Printing Trades Council. These are not used in San Francisco.

### STEEL WORKERS JOIN C. I. O.

"Employee representatives" of three big steel districts, meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., voted unanimously against the steel industry's company union plan, proposed a national convention of steel workers, and unanimously joined the C. I. O.—Committee for Industrial Organization.

Before the vote was taken Phillip Murray, head organizer of the steel workers, made a strong but tempered attack on company unions and on the American Iron and Steel Institute.

By their union labels shall ye know them!

# Repeal Anti-Picketing Ordinance

The proposition for repeal of this obnoxious legislation will be on the ballot at the coming

## SPECIAL ELECTION IN MARCH

(The exact date of the election not yet officially announced)

Every member of Organized Labor should do his duty by casting a vote for repeal.

## Vote "Yes" on Repeal

GENERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
FOR REPEAL OF ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE